

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17TH, 1899.

NUMBER 3

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Reorganized 1879.

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Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

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water and gas works, edifices and all other works;
sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture
or any other branch of industry; imports
merchandise of any and every description; constructs
ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc.;
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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world.
A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam
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Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

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Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.
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Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and mer-
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most favorable conditions.

C. J. Casaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance
policy for the Atchafon Topeka and Santa Fé
Railway Company, United States of America, for the
amount of \$17,301,500 (£5,600,865), having received
the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00
£53,430.

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up
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THE MARINE INSURANCE
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Reserve fund.... £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

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FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund..... 975,245

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve fund.... 1,328,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MER-
CANTILE INSURANCE CO. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £12,954,532
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Franca No. 5 & 7

P. O. Box 391.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station
daily at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitories); returning
leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitories).
Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting
with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lambari:
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro,
thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.
Through express trains leave Central station daily
at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Connects with all branches
along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that rail-
way. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—
the first running through to Barbacena, and the second
to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main
line of Central railway, at 7:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—
the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:
Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays
and holidays 7:30 a. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with
railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for
Petropolis. Sundays and holidays excepted. By all
land route passengers leave Central Railway station by
suburban trains at 7:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for S. Francisco
Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and thence transfer to
adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains
leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 7:15 a. m.
and 4:45 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains
leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily. Sundays and
holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station,
where transfer is made to suburban train on Central
Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The "barca" trains
leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and
holidays) and 3:30 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence
for Prainha. An additional "barca" train also leaves
Petropolis at 5 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays ex-
cepted).

Nova Friburgo:
Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5:30 a. m. daily
and at 3:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the
Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilys. Returning
trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:45 p. m. daily, and at
6:40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marilys
on Saturdays at 5 a. m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.),
and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Ourocovo:
Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m.,
returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and
1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the
hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2,
3:30, 4:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m.,
2:25, 4:05, 4:45 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the
excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE

BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita

borali (opposite Custom House). Petropolis.

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua

1º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua

Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the
Church will be closed for repairs. The services will
be held every Sunday at 10 o'clock in the morning in
the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association
Rua da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times
to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

7, Rua Aurea, S. Domingos.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquim, No. 175—Divine service in Por-
tuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.;
Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy
Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at
6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-
ing at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer

meeting service, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese

services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m.

Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School

11 a. m. at Fabrica Caraca. Sundays, 11 a. m. and

4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da

Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at

11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and

7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. RAGEY, D. D., } Pastors.

CHAS. D. MCCARTHY, }

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—

No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays

7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors

Bartholow and Da Costa de Philadelphia, and Dr.

Red of New York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas

44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Elassnohr, German Physi-
cian Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting
hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brianny, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of
Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary
passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids,
tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical
operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. Rua da
Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20

Rua de Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S

AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale,
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,
German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-
ING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from

noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room

at the Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor;
W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,
etc., also of left-off clothing, will be
gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-
delaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30,

Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open
from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours
from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues,
President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary,
R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Argentines having sent out a school
ship to circumnavigate the world, the Chileans
have resolved to send two.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 14th says
that the revolutionary chief Rivadeneira had
defeated a government force and had captured
the city of Ibarra. This revolution in Ecuador
is becoming very worrisome. One forgets all
about it between these little fights.

—A Sucre telegram of the 14th reports new
accessions to the ranks of the revolutionists. A
telegram from Antofagasta of the same date
confirms the report that Col. Pardo had
defeated a government force from Junin. The
fight occurred between Ayoyayo and Chajamarca,
and the commander of the government detach-
ment, Col. Aldunate, was killed.

—Parties interested in the civil war in
Bolivia will do well to keep a few grains of
salt convenient. Both parties have begun to
send out special reports. First President
Alonso reported that the rebels fled at sight
of him; then it transpired that he had not
yet reached La Paz nor encountered the enemy;
and now the rebels report by way of Lima on
the 13th that he was then 20 kilometres from
La Paz and had only 1,000 men with him,
while the rebels had 3,500 men well armed
awaiting him in that city. There will probably
be some titanic struggles very soon—in the reports.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—President Roca has inspected the training
ship *Sarmiento* which leaves Buenos Aires
on a trip around the world. On the 17th inst.
the President begins a long tour to the south
of the republic, during which he will open the
Newcomen extension of the Southern railway to
traffic, and will meet the President of Chili in
Punta de Arenas. In the course of the present
year, the Argentine President intends to visit
both Chili and Brazil.

—At Sandy Point there has been a battle
royal between some thirty mariners from the
Italian cruiser "Piemonte," and a similar num-
ber of Chilean mariners. Stones and knives
were the weapons used. The telegram says
the combat was determined and protracted,
but as it seems that only seven men were
wounded, and those not very seriously, it
could not have been so very desperate. They
will have to do better than that to distinguish
themselves in battle. — *Montevideo Times*.

—In Rosario during 1898 there were com-
mitted 685 crimes by men and 39 by women;
5 of the men and 1 of the women were British,
2 of the men United States citizens. There
were 6174 lesser crimes committed by men
and 315 by women; 253 of these men and 5
women were British, 23 men North Americans.
There were 30 suicides and attempts at suicide,
2 being by women; 3 of these suicides
were by British and 1 by a North American,
which is a high proportion, as the British and
North Americans, excluding their Argenti-
ne children, can hardly be 13% of the popula-
tion of Rosario. — *Herald*, Buenos Aires.

—Every year will see this republic more
and more independent of foreign capital and
aid. It is not many years before it can stand
quite upright, but each year will show an
advance in this direction, and with good
management the movement can be hastened.
Preference should always be given to home
resources and enterprise, and in this direction
we have much to reform, for now we dis-
criminate against ourselves, indirectly, by
the heavy taxation we place on enterprise
which foreign markets do not have to meet,
and so we cannot compete on an equal footing.
Our true policy is to encourage domestic
enterprise by making the burden of taxation
as light as possible. — *Herald*, Buenos Aires.

—The shocking insecurity for life and prop-
erty in the River Plate republics and the lax
administration of justice in these countries
was sharply put before the British public on
Wednesday by the *Times* in the shape of a
letter from its correspondent in Montevideo,
who says that the diplomatic corps in the Plate
country are much to blame for not interfering
more vigorously to see justice promptly done
when their countrymen are the victims. The public
at home must be rather shocked to learn that
"it is quite common to see a murderer tried
several times for killing different people."
The correspondent might have added that no
matter how many innocent people a murderer
may kill capital punishment, as provided by
law, is never carried out on him. — *Buenos*
Aires Standard.

—One of the defects of our educational sys-
tem is its excessive elaborateness. It is im-
possible to teach all the higher subjects in
remote colleges or normal schools, which are
after all little better than country schools even
if they should be in the provincial capitals.
It is not surprising to find that in Rioja, for
instance, four chairs are occupied by one
"professor." It is related that a bashful low
north of the Tweed once appealed to his
sweetheart as to whether he had not been ex-
tremely civil all through their courtship: to
which she replied with emphasis—"Oh ay,
senselessly civil." We can imagine an impar-
tial observer of much of our education being
appealed to as whether the programme is not
a very complete one, and replying in a similar
manner—"Oh yes, senselessly complete." It
is absurd to institute programmes so elaborate,
or having instituted them to expect them to
be carried out with anything like thorough-
ness. — *Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. Alfred Grenfell, for some ten years
British consul here, has been promoted to the
same post in Buenos Aires in place of Mr.
Ronald Bridgett, who retires on a pension.
Mr. Grenfell may be congratulated on securing
one of the prizes in the consular service. The
news of his removal will be received with
great regret by the British community here,
where during his ten years' service, he has
been much esteemed and respected in his
official and every other capacity. We are not
yet able to say who will be his successor. —
Montevideo Times, January 5.

—One of the most disastrous fires of the
current year broke out on Wednesday about
2.30 p. m. in the large furniture deposits and
workshops of Messrs. Sommer and Co. situ-
ated at the corner of Calles Alvear and Canning.
The alarm was given by a "mozo" of a conifer-
teria close to the galpóns, who saw smoke
belching from the part of the building where
the furniture was in deposit. The manager,
Mr. Kaskiline, was at work in the establish-
ment when he received the notice that the
furniture galpón was on fire. He immediately
telephoned for assistance, and in a surprising-
ly short space of time the fire brigades arrived.
The men, under the command of Colonel
Calaza, set to work with a will, ably assisted
by Comisario Araujo and some vigilantes from
the 17th section; but their efforts were to a
great extent neutralized by the scarcity of
water. Colonel Calaza by his heroism and
coolness proved himself a brave and efficient
officer; and many times as he emerged, be-
grimed and blistered, from the galpón, where
the flames were fiercest, he was loudly cheered
by the crowds of people that lined the streets.
It was soon perceived that the furniture de-
posit (composed of wood), was doomed; and
all the efforts of the brigade were directed
towards saving the adjoining buildings. At
this moment the municipal carts passed along
Calles Alvear watering the street according to
custom, and Colonel Calaza acting on a happy
idea called them to his assistance. The carts
were utilized in conveying water for the
hydraulic apparatus of the brigade, and,
though few, were a valuable auxiliary in com-
bating the fire. Owing to the energy of
Calaza and his brave subordinates the flames
were prevented from spreading, but the large
wooden galpón and the valuable deposits
therein were entirely consumed, representing
an estimated loss of \$500,000. Many families
at present in the camp, or temporarily absent
from the country, had left their furniture,
bric-a-brac, works of art, etc., in charge of
Messrs. Sommer & Co. and are heavy losers
by the catastrophe as the property was insured
for a sum below its real value. It is said that
all the beautiful and costly furniture of Dr.
Carlos Pellegrini has been consumed, and that
his loss in pictures alone runs considerably
beyond \$10,000. — *Southern Cross*, Buenos
Aires, Dec. 30.

AN ANCIENT HOSPITAL.

At Baden, near Zurich, Switzerland, in con-
nection with recent excavations at Windisch,
the Roman *Vindonissa*, an ancient military
hospital has been discovered. It has fourteen
rooms, which appear to have been well sup-
plied with medical, surgical, and pharmaceu-
tical apparatus, including probes, tubes,
forceps, cauterising implements, and even
safety pins; medicine spoons of bone, silver
measuring vessels, jars and pots for ointments,
etc. Some coins were also found, those of
silver being of the reign of Vespasian and
Hadrian, those of copper bearing the effigy of
Claudius, Nero, Domitian. At *Vindonissa*,
two great Roman military roads meet—one
leading from the great St. Bernard along Lake
Leman and then by Aventicum and *Vindonissa*
to the Roman stations on the Rhine; the other
from Italy to Lake Constance by the
Rætian Alps, the present canton of Winter-
thur, Baden, and Windisch. This last point
was the station of the seventh and eighth
legions.

The *Johannesburg Times* says a new terror
is in store for those who speak the taal.
Motor-cars are being rapidly introduced into
South Africa, as into other parts of the world,
and, of course, some word must be used to
denote them. This, in accordance with a
decision of the Flemish Academy at Antwerp
will probably be *Snelpaardelooszonderspoor-
wegpetroolrijtuig*.

AMERICANS remark with pride that their
navy bore the strain of the war with ease, and
that it is capable of indefinite expansion. The
naval force stood at 12,000 men before the war,
but in two months it was increased to 24,000
men without the slightest difficulty. Had
there been any pressing emergency, it could
have been doubled in three weeks. As it was,
only picked men were taken, and the country
never had a finer body of men in its service.
The new standing force for the ships now
building or designed will be about 20,000.
The 24,000 lately engaged came very well
out of it. According to the official statement,
"17 men killed and 66 wounded—81 casualties
all told—was the loss suffered by the United
States Navy during the war." This included
Manila, Santiago, Guantanamo, Cienfuegos,
Cardenas, and San Juan. It is impossible to
dispute the assertion that, considering the
results obtained, this is remarkable in the
naval history of the world. It shows the
supreme importance of good "plant"—ships
and guns, and of good technical education, in
the shape of drill and general training. The
courage was about equal on both sides. —
London Exchange.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Broten & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
 (Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Sohne, Frankfurt a M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neuville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and orres-
 pondents.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Petersen-Thiel,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 7,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
 London E. C.

Capital..... £ 4,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 800,000
 Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rosti & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in ITALY.

Messrs. Rosti & Co.,

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 55.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Meret & Co., Paris.

LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
 Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milano, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly,
 Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufactur-
 er will forward by registered mail and to
 any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for 2\$300, 4 dozen boxes for
 12\$300 and One dozen boxes for 20\$300.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPÚBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz and Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC-

TIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

My first walk through the streets of
 Rio de Janeiro was one of manifold
 surprises. From the dark, cool depths
 of Messrs. Palm & Allen's ship-chandl-
 ery, I passed out into the white,
 blinding light of a hot cloudless day,
 crossed the square in front of the old
 city palace and the little enclosed garden
 at the side, and thence through Rua
 Direita to the office of my "consignee".
 In the vicinity of the present Exchange.
 It was only a short walk, but it was full
 of novelty. The antiquated colonial
 buildings in the old district about the
 palace, the unprepossessing exterior of
 the palace itself, with its lounging guard
 at the principal entrance, the ugly-
 enclosed bridges crossing the Rua da
 Misericórdia from the palace to an old
 convent, and then from the convent
 across the Rua Sete de Setembro to the
 campanile of an ugly-looking little
 church, called the "imperial chapel".
 It was told, the irregular width and
 crookedness of Rua Direita, so called, I
 was informed, because it was *not* straight.
 The low ceilings and small doorways of
 the shops, which made them seem dark
 after the bright light of the streets, and
 above all the distinctly new type of
 humanity about me—all these impres-
 sioned me deeply. Black seemed to be
 the predominating color, varying from
 the jet black of the pure African type
 to the light brown of the mixed blood.
 Then there was a dark swarthy type
 which made me suspect Indian blood,
 and the olive hue of southern Europe.
 It was in the days of slavery, and I
 noticed that, except at the water-side,
 the lifting and carrying was being done
 by the blacks.

In books describing the East, I had
 often seen illustrations of men and
 women carrying burdens on the head,
 but they had never aroused my curiosity.
 Now, everybody seemed to carry bur-
 dens only in that way, and I was sur-
 prised to see the strength and dexterity
 displayed in doing it. I had never
 credited the human neck with so much
 strength, for I saw them carrying boxes
 with ease that I could not lift. And
 how gracefully they did it! On the
 other hand, I saw black women striding
 along with a single bottle perched on
 the head, or a closed umbrella lying
 across it, carried with as much certainty,
 and perhaps with more security than in
 their hands. It was like popularizing
 some of the tricks of Dan Rice's circus
 performers—the clown, for instance,
 who balanced a feather on his nose.
 And what magnificent specimens of
 physical man some of these blacks were!
 Thick, strong necks, heavy muscular
 shoulders and arms, generally bare,

straight as arrows, and happy as good
 health and ignorance could make them!
 They walked with a swaying, rolling
 stride, caused by the balancing of objects
 on the heads, which had in it a peculiar
 grace of its own, though I hardly agree
 with some who speak of it as worthy
 of imitation. In walking, you may
 have noticed, the hips sway freely from
 side to side and the shoulders rise and
 fall alternately with a slight rocking
 motion, while the head always remains
 steady directly over the point of support
 at the feet. When a porter carries a
 very heavy burden, however,—and this
 is particularly true of white porters—
 they take short chopping steps, at times
 almost a dog trot, but this is not the
 characteristic of the old time African
 with a light load on the head. To see
 a big African *quindaira* coming down
 the street, with a small basket of oran-
 ges perched above her clean white tur-
 ban, great gold rings in her ears, her
 shoulders partly bare with a brightly
 striped shawl thrown across one shoul-
 der and drawn under the other, half
 concealing a spotlessly white chemise
 with a hand's breadth of beautiful lace
 work at the top, a short skirt of some
 dark stuff gathered at the waist and
 heavily flounced at the bottom, and with
 her toes jammed into a pair of *tamancos*
 apparently much too small for her—to
 see such a figure coming down the street
 swaying gracefully from side to side
 and her skirts swinging out in short,
 sharp flirts as though weighted at the
 bottom, was a sight one is not likely to
 forget quickly. Half barbaric, half civil-
 ized, always picturesque, it was
 sure to attract the attention of every
 stranger.

The old Rua Direita that I first knew
 was perhaps the most picturesque street
 in the city. At its widest part there
 were two rows of shade trees, some of
 which are still standing, beneath which
 there were fruit-sellers, waiting *cangas-
 dores*, loafers and gossiping citizens.
 There were but very few buildings which
 had attained the dignity of a second
 floor above the street level. Most of
 the buildings had either no upper floor
 or a kind of low second story called a
sobrado, and some of them were built with
 their tiled roofs slanting to the street
 and to the sides from a sharp apex in the
 centre. You can still see some of these
 old-fashioned roofs in the older districts
 of the city. McDowell's hotel and one
 of Jimmy's Graham's many restaurants
 were then standing where the post-
 office now stands, and the postoffice
 was in a dingy, old, dimly-lighted build-
 ing which a few years later was torn
 down to make room for the present
 Exchange. It was a curious experience,
 that of going to the post for your letters,
 for it was then the custom to hand you
 a bundle of foreign letters over a coun-
 ter and let you look out your own. It
 was primitive and trustful, and I am
 not quite sure but what it was much
 safer than the irresponsible, clerk-bur-
 dened system now in use. Life seemed
 to be dull and monotonous in those days,
 but some will tell you, almost with tears
 in their eyes, that it was far preferable
 to the hard, restless, mercenary and
 aggressive life of the present day.

I do not propose to speak of my own
 personal affairs, nor of those of my
 friends, and I may therefore be permitted
 to suspend my impressions for the brief
 interval while I was reporting my arri-
 val. I could never quite understand
 why some people are so fond of describ-
 ing in print the intimacies between
 themselves and their friends, and yet
 many of them do it with a freedom that
 makes one half suspicious of every tra-
 veller who enters his door. I have on
 my shelves a book written by a man of
 education who came out to Brazil many
 years ago with the object of settling here.
 And as others were expecting to follow
 him later on, many attentions were shown
 him by residents, both native and
 foreign. On his return home he published
 his report, which was nothing but a
 voluminous diary of his daily journey-
 ings and impressions. Names were used
 everywhere with scrupulous accuracy,
 all the courtesies and hospitality extend-

ed to him were acknowledged and every impression was faithfully recorded. In one place he speaks of a dinner given him by an old and well-known resident of this city, and ingeniously tells his readers all about the domestic affairs of his host, how the lady who presided at his table was not his wife, and how common such domestic arrangements were among foreign residents. At another dinner, he noted with surprise how many times the plates were changed and marveled at the ostentation. At another time, during a long tiresome journey up country, he stopped at the residence of a countryman, who not only opened his door to him, but his wardrobe as well—for with the heat and the dust he was sadly in need of a change of linen. And he rewarded his benefactor by counting his shirts and making a permanent record of them, together with his surprise that any man should find it necessary to keep so many garments of that description in stock. It was all well meant, of course; but it was indiscreet and inconsiderate. No one cares to go on record before the whole world as the extravagant possessor of two dozen shirts. If a guest of mine should write a book and tell the world, not how many, but how few shirts I possess, and how innocent they are of buttons and darlings, I would certainly go after him with shotgun. And if I treat my own friends with that freedom, they have my permission to punish the offence as severely as it merits.

(To be continued)

THE NEW BRAZILIAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

In company with the reporters of several other newspapers we paid a visit yesterday to the Brazilian ss *Marte*, which is the first steamer of the *Companhia Frigorifica Pastoral Brasileira*, which we announced in our edition of the 3rd inst. as having started a new and regular line of steamers between this port, Montevideo, Desterro, Paranaguá, Rio Grande, Santos and Rio, to commence with the steamer mentioned.

We were received on board by the genial skipper of the vessel, Captain Francisco Cesar da Costa Mendes, who effected a prominent part in the late revolution in Brazil when in command of the ss *Urano* of the same line and who is also a retired commander of the Brazilian navy.

We were conducted over the vessel and we can say that seldom have we seen such comforts both for the passengers and crew as those on board the *Marte*. She is a steamer of 550 tons n. r. and with her two tall funnels and three tapering masts looks, perhaps, the prettiest vessel in port. She has forward, to first class cabins (every two of which have a combination door in case they should be wanted by large families) containing 33 bunks, while her third class passengers are accommodated in cabins of four bunks each and at times of six bunks. She is lighted throughout by electric light and although built in 1892 has been completely renewed with regard to all the modern inventions. Her engines are triple expansion and capable of driving her at 12 knots an hour while, besides the two engine boilers she has a special smaller one for the deck machines. The saloon is large, well arranged, and, like the cabins, on deck, and is well ventilated and altogether devoid of any of the smells which generally haunt the saloons of other and better known steamers.

The principal hold for the cargo is, although it has several openings, a continuation of the whole of the vessel, only interrupted fore and aft by the water ballast tanks, and offers the most ample space for any kind of cargo. The vessel is also fitted with frigorific departments capable of stowing over 1500 carcasses besides any other smaller articles.

The steamer is of the same type as the others which will call here, i. e. ss *Mercurio* and *Jupiter* which, together, will form the regular sailings which will be advertised in due course.

Although the character of Brazilian steamers here is anything but the best with regard to cleanliness on board, we may add that, though the vessel was coaling at the time, she presented herself spick and span throughout, with the exception of the coal bunkers, while her cabins, saloons and bathrooms, of both first and third class, left nothing to be desired either in cleanliness, ventilation or absence of the odors which are perhaps the principal cause of the sea-sickness of passengers on board of more than one passenger steamer calling at the River Plate. One thing of note on board the vessel was that not one single member of the crew of 41 hands is a foreigner, every one being a born Brazilian. With regard to the Captain, whose name we give above, and the first officer, Mr. David Ben Olie, all we can say is that in our opinion passengers on board of the steamer under their command should never have reason to complain. The Captain is accompanied by his wife and daughter—a fact which ought further induce ladies to become passengers on board the steamer *Marte*.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 5.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panacea remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th inst., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: 'My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship.'

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Rranni Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Uinda*: 'A case of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 50, 1st 2nd of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 5. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A. attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting, in these cases as well as in the other five the effects obtained were prompt and rapid.'

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 17th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manguera, wrote us as follows: 'I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on several occasions with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.'

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Manguera.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows: 'Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on several occasions with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank.'

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, R. Amelien Lacand. Miss Richardson's letter runs: 'I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.'

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows: 'Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend, Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparation of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the breeze and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its power on a German travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours,—Pedro G. Paes Leme.'

N. B.—The proprietors of the Panacea remedy Nectandra Amara issue a prospectus in three languages PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH and FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

TO LET.

In Rua Senador Vergueiro 18, Botafogo, several good rooms, near the sea baths.

SITUATION.

An experienced English clerk is open for an engagement in an import or export firm. Address M. C. Rio News office.

TO LET

An excellent front sala and very clean, well ventilated rooms, with or without furniture, common and shower baths, in a healthy locality, in the house of a private family, Rua de S. Clemente, No 17, so brado, Botafogo.

S. DOMINGOS

To Let a large house, in good condition, with gardens, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 4 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's, Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASSLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No 143.

A firm of American Manufacturers' Export Selling Agents desire an active person to be their representative on Commission, one acquainted with the Merchants who can buy American manufactured goods; must read and write English correctly and be able to explain the Catalogues of the Manufacturers to the buyers.

Address in English with references,

DELL & Co.,
2 & 4 Stone Street,
New York, U. S. A.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL).

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality prices moderate.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

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Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality prices moderate.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

JAN. 11.—The Washington press says that General Brooke has complained of General Wood having allowed manifestations against him to take place in Santiago. General Wood been called home to explain.

Mr. Charles M. Tower has been appointed as U. S. ambassador to Russia.

The general belief in the United States is that the Germans are secretly encouraging the Tagalos to resist.

In spite of a prohibitory order the Cuban leader Sangüilly, goes through the streets of Havana wearing the dress of a revolutionary general. His arrest has been ordered.

News from Manila states that the state of affairs in the Philippines is now more reassuring. General Miller has his troops still on board the American ships awaiting orders to disembark, which President McKinley is reluctant to give. Admiral Dewey has however received orders to blockade the islands of Luzon and Panay.

JAN. 12.—General Otis reports that the situation in Manila is still improving and that the people are settling down to their ordinary avocations.

President McKinley is said to be favorable to the idea of landing over the Philippines to chartered companies after the manner of the British in South Africa, and is about to propose to congress the adoption of this method.

In addition to the ships of war already in the Philippines, the government is sending the *Detroit*, *Marblehead* and *Montgomery*.

The New York *Herald* says that its correspondent in Manila reports that the United States can take Iloilo within twenty minutes.

An American company is reported to be about to construct a line from Guayaquil to Quito with a capital of 1,700,000 dollars.

JAN. 13.—The news from Iloilo says that the Philippine insurgents have blockaded Iloilo port. General Miller is still awaiting orders from the government at Washington through General Otis to attack or not.

The submission of 3,000 insulars in the Visayas islands is announced.

General Miles having made severe charges against the manner in which the commissariat department was conducted during the late war, General Egan, the commissary-general gave him the lie.

The latter is to be court-martialed for insulting a superior officer, and it is said that General Miles will be relieved from active command.

A telegram from Halifax, N. S. says that the town of Bridgewater has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

Spain

JAN. 11.—General Rios telegraphs to his government that the Tagalos are preparing to attack Manila.

From Havana it is said that the native population after the American occupation, maltreated all the Spanish subjects they could find, and that the Marquis de Pinar del Rio had a narrow escape.

JAN. 13.—The Sagasta cabinet which was lately so weak, is now reported as having become firm again.

The prime minister denies that there is any truth in the report that Spain has sold the Caroline islands to Germany.

Great Britain

JAN. 10.—The Philippines residing in London have telegraphed a protest to President McKinley against the landing of the American troops in Iloilo.

Telegrams from Manila say that the inhabitants of Iloilo threaten to set fire to the commercial part of the city in case the American soldiers make the expected assault.

Some natives made a sortie from Iloilo and severely wounded two Americans.

Sir Albert Rollitt, M. P. for South Islington, addressed his constituents in favor of friendly relations between England and France, and was warmly applauded. (This important news was telegraphed all over the world by the Havas Agency, with the usual mistakes. "Sir Rollitt" from being a little solicitor in Hull who knew how to advertise himself through politics, made his pile. He is by no means a front rank man, and we would like to know why the Havas Agency gives him such prominence. We can make a shrewd guess.)

The marriage of Madame Patti to Baron Cederstrom is fixed for the 25th inst. The count has resigned his post as private chamberlain to the King of Sweden, and thenceforth to become naturalized as a British subject.

JAN. 11.—The latest telegrams from Manila say that Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation in which he declares the Tagalos are prepared to fight to the death for the independence of the Philippines. The Philippine committee in Hong Kong have published a similar declaration through the press and have refused to treat with the American consul there.

Telegrams from Yokohama give particulars of a fire on board the Japanese gunboat *Kamoukan* which caused some deaths and injuries to the crew, while causing considerable damage to the vessel.

The British government is said to have requested the Vatican not to send catholic missionaries to the Sandwich for the present.

The *Daily News* says the German Emperor has declared himself opposed to the disarmament proposals of the Czar as being absolutely impracticable at this juncture in Europe.

JAN. 12.—The *Morning Post* says that the American government is convinced that the Philippine insurgents are aided by a foreign power. The American press says that the

power diplomacy does not wish to name is Germany.

The marriage of Adelina Patti with Count Cederstrom will take place at Brecon, near Crnig-y-nos.

The high court of Admiralty has found that *La Bourgoigne* was responsible for the collision with the *Cromartyshire* last July, off Sable Island, when so many lives were lost.

JAN. 13.—A furious hurricane has raged all over the United Kingdom and has caused a vast number of shipwrecks around the coast, and many lives have been lost. Near Holyhead a cargo train passing over a spot where the rails had been torn away was precipitated bodily into the sea, and the train staff drowned.

M. Blowitz, the correspondent of the *Times* in Paris, has been summoned before the court of cassation to give evidence in the Dreyfus case.

Telegrams from the Transvaal say that the *uitlanders* are again in great agitation against the government.

Lord Salisbury and M. Paul Cambon are discussing the questions at issue between Great Britain and France, and it is thought that all danger of war will therefore be avoided. Meetings are being held in England in favor of peace with France.

France

JAN. 10.—The court of cassation has received Dreyfus' replies to the questions asked him. He strenuously denies having made any confession of guilt to Capt. Lebrun-Reynault, and asserts his complete innocence.

The resignation of Judge Quesnay de Beaupaire from the court of cassation is likely to stimulate the hopes of the friends of Dreyfus, as it gives rise to suspicions of further forgeries connected with the case of the unfortunate prisoner even in its side issues. The resignation has been accepted, and M. Ballot Beupré has been appointed in the stead of M. Quesnay de Beaupaire as president of the civil chamber of the court of cassation.

The French parliament opened quietly today, M. Paul Deschanel being re-elected president of the chamber of deputies.

JAN. 11.—The courts have condemned Zola to pay 100 francs fine, 500 francs damages and the costs of the trial of the libel case brought against him by M. Judet, the political editor of the *Petit Journal*. Zola accused Judet of having used false documents in the series of attacks on Zola's father.

M. Quesnay de Beaupaire having brought charges of partiality against the assistant judges of the court of cassation, Loew, Bard and Dumont, and leaving untried to the side of Dreyfus, M. Mazeau, the first president of the court, has been instructed to open a formal enquiry into the charges.

La Liberté says there is now little doubt that the verdict of the court of cassation will be in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

JAN. 12.—M. Leroy Beaulieu, the celebrated economist, published an article to-day in which he commended a protectorate of the Philippines by the United States.

The agitation caused by the resignation of M. Quesnay de Beaupaire of his post as 2nd president of the court of cassation still continues. He wishes the Dreyfus case as a whole to be tried before a full bench of judges of the court of cassation and not by a section of it, to avoid the effects of partiality which he asserts he has discovered. The resignation and its grounds have been discussed in the French chambers amidst stormy scenes, the government obtaining a vote of confidence by moving the previous question.

An attempt has been made by the monarchists to make M. Quesnay de Beaupaire the centre around which the supporters of their cause might gather.

The comrades of Marchand in his march from the Niger to Fashoda arrived at Mir seilles and received an enthusiastic reception. With the exception of three all were in good health, and were full of praise for the manner in which they had been treated by the English on the voyage from Khartoum to Cairo, and during their stay in Egypt.

JAN. 13.—A violent gale has rendered it impossible for ships to leave or enter Havre harbor, to-day. The telegrams received in Paris say that the force of the gale had not expended itself even passing over Prussia.

Germany

JAN. 10.—The Berlin police has confiscated all the copies of the Paris *Figaro* containing a caricature of the Emperor.

Prince Hohenlohe declared in the Reichstag that the government has decided to keep out all consignments of live cattle.

JAN. 11.—The Sultan is reported to have asked the assistance of the Emperor of Germany in putting down the Macedonian revolt.

Herr Müller, a socialist journalist of Magdeburg, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment for having written a satirical article on the Emperor's journey to Jerusalem. The sentence is considered excessive throughout Germany. (And ridiculously behind the civilisation of the age elsewhere.)

The government has to-day issues a decree recognising American sovereignty in the Philippine archipelago.

JAN. 12.—The Emperor to-day had a long conference with Prince Herbert Bismarck.

Russia

JAN. 12.—A terrible famine threatens the greater part of Russia owing to the destruction of the harvest last year. Private subscriptions are being opened to aid the people who are already starving.

The *Norovsk* in a long article to-day says that the alliance between France and Russia is sufficient to counterbalance the British projects of annexation.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Then days I was a lanky young chap when I was clobbered oop o' a Saturday neet; and I could do out w' the gells. Ay, and I could fight above 'em too!

Idler.

The young Italian workman, as, on high days and holidays he swaggers along the streets of São Paulo, big-bodied, bold-eyed, aquiline-faced, and with his black billycock hat laked over his left ear to show his oily curls, is a likely young chap, too, in his way; and, in his own estimation and in mine too, I may add, is likely to travel a considerable distance before he meets a more personable man than himself. Good looks of course are not every thing in this world, but they count for a good deal sometimes, as, for instance, both Dr. Campos Salles and myself have reason to know. Strictly between ourselves—and this you understand is not intended for publication—I believe the President of our republic and I, are two of the best-looking young fellows in Brazil, especially when we are clobbered up to have our photographs taken. We both possess what is known as the Heigle Heye; we both—but this is digression.

The Italian is a strong and willing worker. Where there are roads to be made, drains to be dug, bricks to be handled, carts to be loaded, work to be done of any kind for which brute force and bulky ignorance are the chief requisites, he and the Portuguese divide the honours between them.

Yet despite his good looks and his usefulness, the Italian is undoubtedly disliked in São Paulo; for there is a terrible seamy side to his character.

His morals are bad even for Brazil; and he has none of that ceremonious politeness which the Brazilian regards as the chief proof of a liberal education, and which, shallow and insincere as it almost invariably is, has a certain effect in oiling the bearings of the social machinery. In short he has no more manners than an Anglo-Saxon.

Then again, coming as he does from a country where stark poverty is the rule, he has learnt every trick which the ingenuity of a miserably poor man can devise for wringing a living out of a stingy soil; and in doing so often proves to have developed the qualities of thief and acquisitiveness till their exercise becomes an indelicate offense.

In the interior of Brazil the presence of a colony of Italians is apt to produce effects analogous to those attending the advent of a swarm of locusts to a green crop. Armed with his execrable little Belgian 20 bore shot gun, our Italian friend, who is a keen sportsman of a sort, sallies out, stalks, pots, and is believed to eat every furred or feathered creature he meets with, from a humming bird to a monkey. He hunts for and devours all edible fungi, ranges the woods for saleable plants, dynamites the fish in every stream, gathers the frogs from every pond. Finally, and worst of all, every day's report—police report, I mean—proves that he is far too much addicted to *pinga*, petty larceny, and the playful pinal.

Still with all his faults the Italian is essentially what we call a *live man*, and he looks it, every inch. Consequently it jars on one's sense of the fitness of things to hear Brazilians, white, brown or black, affect to talk of him, as many do, as if they were entitled to regard him, and his whole race—that race which proceeds in the direct line from the ancient Romans—with contempt. It should not be forgotten that the Italian is not only a *gentle*, here, but an invited guest. He has been offered special inducements to come out to this country to cultivate the coffee crop, his friend the Brazilian, who has a rooted dislike to manual labour. The Brazilian is bright, intelligent, often witty; but set him to hard work, and directly the heavy strain comes, what the *Brazilian Review* calls his *back bones* gives away. He reminds one of the Hielandman who applied for employment, and on being asked what he knew, answered that he could do *jist* anything about a shentleman's hoose but work, or rin errands.

In order to illustrate what I refer to, allow me to relate a little incident which happened to me some time ago. Passing along a street in São Paulo I was overtaken by a sudden and treacherous downpour of rain, just as I found myself abreast of a shop in which crucifixes, church ornaments, coloured candles, improper photographs, and other articles of bigotry and virtues were exposed for sale;—there used to be one in Rio at the corner of one of the streets which cross the Rua d'Alfândega, if I remember rightly. On this occasion the shop-keeper was standing in the doorway, and he appeared to be a most respectable man. His hair, well it was wool, but he thought it was hair, was suggestive of the Treze de Maio, and his brown face deep scars of thunder, of some kind, had entrenched. His feet were of ample size, with elongated heels and prehensile toes, and he evidently made free use of some perfume which would not have suited his book in a dismal swamp with a blood-bound after him in pre-emption days.

He tackled me at once. His *delicadeza*, *finca*, and *cavalheirismo* were simply overpowering. He rushed for a chair, placing it near me with an invitation to *descangar um pouco*. I saw I was in for a conversation.

But what could I do? I had no umbrella with which to keep off either him or the rain. It was pouring cats and dogs on one side the door step, and he was on the other. Thus jammed between the Devil and the deep sea, I naturally chose the former.

He took my hand and gently led me to the chair; he smiled encouragingly, my affectionately, upon me. I almost feared he was going to embrace me.

He talked on politics, literature, science and art; and like the wedding guest in the Ancient Mariner, I could not choose but hear. Next he sailed away on an ethnological tack, in the course of which he made a few highly complimentary remarks on the English and their institutions. After that he held forth on coffee prospects and Italian immigration. I stood it like a lamb until, after some preliminary off hand statistics, he summed up his observations thus:

«E' verisado, sim sinhô; aqui em S. Paulo tem mais Italianos do que gente!»

OUT I plunged into the storm.

At the time of the Revolution we abolished a good many things; «for your zeal is never so much obliged to you than when you set it a-tearing.» We abolished all that forest of street signs which made a sort of gay particoloured canopy over our heads in the old days, and almost looked as if the bricks and mortar of the shops had sprouted, and brought forth flowers after their kind. But the republicans, anxious to abolish every *sign* of the monarchy, did away with them. One thing, however, which we would have thanked them for abolishing, they treated as sacred; and that thing was the national spittoon. They overturned the imperial crown, and nothing remained but a spittoon. Why did they remove the crown from our beautiful flag? All they had to do was to invert it heretically, and it might have once more stood for a national emblem. For I believe Brazil is, without exception, the spittingest place on earth. In the streets, in the shops, in the bonds, in the restaurants, even in some drawing rooms,

may'st hear the loud spittoon.

And even if the spittoon be absent, the spitter aims for the place in the house or out of it, which he thinks it ought to have occupied.

Have you got used to the sound of it yet, reader? If not you will be glad to hear that Senhor Franca de Cruzeiro has not got used to it either; and in fact is so far from having done so that on the 5th instant he took a pot shot with his revolver at Aarão Cordeiro for «hawking and spitting» in his doorway. I am sorry to say he missed his man. Probably his shooter was a Belgian. Now I propose to get up a subscription to provide him with a Colt's 41 calibre navy revolver and a million cartridges, and I count on your contribution to the same. Sr. Franca is evidently a reformer who has the courage of his opinions. He is a second Tiradentes, and deserves the support of every patriotic citizen.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

São Paulo, 16th January, 1899.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Pina as Moças. We have been favored with a copy of this little pamphlet of the local Young Men's Christian Association which has its habitation in Rua do Quitanda 39. It gives all the necessary information about the Association, its membership, advantages and working. We will revert to its contents in another form before the present month is out.

Pro Patria. By Francisco Maria Iglesias. This brochure comes to us from Costa Rica, and de I in graceful and scholarly Spanish with the history of that country during the twenty years which preceded its emancipation in 1821. The speech of Sr. Iglesias with which the little work concludes, must have been frequently declaimed by the budding orators of Costa Rica.

The Christmas Harmsworth. This bumper number has been kindly supplied us by Messrs Crasby & Co. The *Harmsworth Magazine* attained celebrity from its very start as the 3d. competitor of the sixpenny magazines, with a picture on every page. The present number is the best of the five yet published, and each in its turn was hard to beat. The editor has conceived the idea of showing how a cinematograph can be brought home to those who have never seen one by simple turning over the leaves of a magazine quickly. The articles and stories given are of the most interesting order, «from gay grave, from lively to severe,» and the illustrations excellent. Out of such a mass of entertaining matter, it is hard to select which phrases most. As was said of Boccaccio, «to quote him properly one should quote his whole work.» We, however, confess our preference for the article on «Irish Beauties» with portraits of fourteen of the fair daughters of Erin. We cordially recommend our readers to subscribe for the new magazine.

—There is now another attempt to publish a newspaper in Buenos Aires, exclusively devoted to Argentine railway matters. The present venture is entitled *Ferro-Carriles Argentinos* and is printed in Spanish and English in parallel columns. Its editor and proprietor is Mr. Max Lowenstein, one of the most versatile journalists in the River Plate. We wish the new paper every success and hope it will steer clear of the rocks and shoals which caused the wreck of the *River Plate Railway News* some few years ago.

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A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17th, 1899.

As foreseen, the inclusion and adoption of important measures of taxation in the annual budget bills, and that during the last days of the legislative session, is producing serious complications and prejudices in business. More than that, it is likely to prove a disappointment to the revenue expectations of the government. Hasty, ill-considered legislation on such matters is to be deplored, for it may not only prove disappointing, but it may easily lead to serious consequences. Over-taxation and unjust taxation are both deeply prejudicial to a state and should be avoided, but this is not easily done where the most important work of a legislative session is left to the last days. In the present instance, we have confusion and protest on every side. The new measure for collecting 10 per cent of the import duties in gold is not only increasing the duties by 25 to 30 per cent, at the present rates of exchange, but is imposing burdens and complications on business men which the government should be the first to avoid. It is customary here for the government to issue regulations for the execution of a new law, and yet these new tariff provisions have gone into effect without them. This is leading to general confusion, for no one seems to know just how to apply them. In one state the custom-house is even levying the proportional gold rate on local charges, such as those for warehouse and laborers. All this is manifestly unjust and prejudicial. But perhaps the worst feature is that of retroactive application, the government deciding to apply the new consumption taxes to stocks on hand. As these taxes provide for payment by means of adhesive stamps attached to the articles in question, the work of overhauling stocks and stamping the articles is simply appalling, and we are not surprised at the protests coming in from every side. Such a requirement is not only vexatious, but it is unjust and expensive. In some cases it means the application of the tax to articles which have already paid one tax—or taxation upon taxation. And in all cases it means the employment of much time, and no inconsiderable loss in the breaking of packages, destruction of labels, etc. Stamps are to be applied before the stamps are even printed, and the alternative of using old stamps in one case, that of the tax on cigars, leads to the absurdity of more than covering the article with stamps of a smaller denomination. All these complications show the error and injustice of passing revenue bills hastily and without due consideration. In many cases, harm is done because of unexpected or unforeseen interpretations of the law, such as was the case some years ago when it was attempted to do away with the fractional parts of a hundred reis in revenue computations. The provision was in reality applied to the rate, instead of the aggregates, thus causing in some cases an unexpected and heavy increase in taxation. If the revenue laws are to be passed in this way,

then power should be given to the supreme court, or some other federal court, to decide upon the intention of the law, to protect the people against the unjust application of its provisions, and to prevent unwarranted interpretations. Business is in a very precarious situation at the present moment, and unless the government is careful we shall have a crisis immeasurably greater than anything thus far experienced. The import trade in particular is suffering severely not only because of these restrictions, but because of the general state of distress throughout the country. It will take very little, at this juncture, to compel many importers to close their doors. The average legislator does not appreciate the difficulties which these business houses are encountering, not only the difficulties in effecting sales but in collecting accounts, and it should be the duty of the executive to repair the harm which they are ignorantly doing. No matter what the ambition of some may be in the sense of developing national industries, the country is still principally dependent upon commerce for its needs, and commerce therefore merits every consideration.

The *Journal* of the 12th says that the government appears to be resolved to enforce the regulations of the *camara syndical* against speculating in exchange, but that for the present it will not appoint *fiscal* for the banks operating in exchange, expecting that they will loyally co-operate in the execution of the said regulations. We have no sympathy with the exchange speculator, not with the man who lives on the fluctuations pure and simple of any market, but in our opinion these interferences are as likely to interfere with legitimate trade as with speculators. When the merchant sells imported goods on time he is compelled either to buy exchange for the date specified, or take an extra and unjust risk. It is no speculation for him to buy exchange for that date, but the said regulations make no discrimination in his favor. In view of official mediation in these matters, importers should either combine to sell for gold, or to exact cash down on delivery of the goods.

The *Journal do Commercio* will accept of sincere sympathy. For a long time it has been censuring our alleged misrepresentations and our alleged hostility to the country; now it objects to our even giving information which may be used abroad to the discredit of Brazil. Poor old *Journal*! In our issue of November 29th we criticised a vote in congress against a proposal to close three unnecessary arsenals, and *The Economist* repeated it. Our information was absolutely correct, and our comment was just. But it doesn't suit the *Journal* to have even the truth told, so we are treated to another homily on our wrongdoings. The truth is, the *Journal* doesn't want us to say anything. Too cowardly, or too mercenary to take a firm stand itself for honesty and rigid economy, it seeks to antagonize every one else who does. In all probability, our censure of the reactionary conduct of congress led to the adoption during the last days of the session of a provision for the suppression of five instead of three arsenals, and for this we are entitled to the gratitude of the country, rather than the censure of a few mercenary newspapers, which are more interested in government patronage, advertisements and chance speculations, than they are in measures necessary to the improvement of the country's critical financial condition. Again we say: poor old *Journal*!

COFFEE NOTES

At Santo Antonio de Murialde, municipality of Cataguaz, Minas Geraes, the coffee plantations are said to be in excellent condition and promise an abundant crop.

The *Intelligente*, of Cisa Branca, São Paulo, says that several planters in a neighboring municipality are proposing to abandon coffee cultivation because of the difficulties encountered in meeting working expenses.

The New York coffee exchange has amended its trade rules to read: "The maximum number of chops to be delivered in a contract of 250 bags shall not exceed fifteen." Previous to this the number was twenty-five. The change is designed to save detail and expense.

The *Correio de Minas*, of Juiz de Fora, says that from letters and reports received from Leopoldina zone, it would appear that coffee cultivation is being gradually abandoned, especially with old plantations. The planters are turning their attention to other products.

The *Imprensa* in its issue of last Wednesday mentions the disappearance of two prominent coffee merchants of this city, one of the name of Roxo, belonging to the firm of Roxo, Lemos & Co., and the other of the name of Gonçalves, belonging to the firm of Gonçalves & Pifano. The former firm, whose liabilities are said to amount to 1,000,000, has applied for a judicial declaration of bankruptcy. A meeting of the creditors of Gonçalves & Pifano, whose liabilities are not stated, was held on Tuesday.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The population of the city of Pará is estimated at 150,000.

In S. Paulo the department of agriculture is distributing seed wheat.

It is stated that the celebrated Afonso Coelho has reappeared in S. Paulo.

Many persons are said to be arriving in the city of Bahia from the drought-stricken districts of the state.

The vital statistics for Jahu, S. Paulo, for the past year, show 1,185 births, 370 deaths and 178 marriages.

The residents of Mendes, a station on the Central railway, are petitioning the government for a telegraph station.

The officers of the Amazonas state legislature have protested against the indictment of Pensador by Judge Eneas Galvão.

The castilhista state solicitor of Rio Grande do Sul is prosecuting Judge Manoel Telles de Queiroz on the charge of slandering Judge Manoel André da Rocha.

The Minas Geraes of the 9th inst. notes the arrest of the brothers Gonzalez and the discovery of a considerable quantity of counterfeit currency in their possession.

In the municipal district of Sertãozinho, S. Paulo, whose population is estimated at 30,000, there were registered last year 974 births, 402 deaths and 87 marriages.

The Bahia municipal council is doing all it can to meet the crisis caused by a failure in the water supply. They are cleaning out the springs, and are looking for new ones.

The *Estrella Polar*, a Catholic paper published at Pedreira, S. Paulo, has changed its title to *O Sol* because a masonic lodge has been organized there with the first-mentioned title.

A castilhista journal at Uruguaiana violently attacks Col. Silgado for ordering the arrest of Eusebio Ortiz, accused of having taken part in the destruction of a printing office.

According to letters received from Matto Grosso, Lieut. Vicente Mangabeira, commanding a detachment of the 21st infantry in the interior of that state, has been killed by the Indians.

The exodus from Bello Horizonte still continues. Every train that leaves that place is said to carry a large number of laborers and their families, while very few new arrivals are reported.

According to the *Republicano* of Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, the cultivation of rubber is beginning to prosper. With present prices it ought to be a popular industry in the greater part of Brazil.

On the 11th inst. near Ponte Nova, Minas Geraes, two men were attacked and killed by 19 dogs. They were buried at the expense of the owner of the dogs, who gave orders for causing the latter to be killed.

In order to keep down the price of water the municipal government of Bahia has decided to deliver it at 100 reis per barrel. No more than 3 of these can be delivered to one customer, nor more than twice a day.

Complaints are made by the merchants of Cascaquina and Jacarégná that the packages of merchandise shipped to them are constantly violated on the road. Is it not possible to stop this thieving? Why not hold the carrier responsible?

The mania for betting on *bichos* is raging at Bahia. Every day at 1 o'clock p.m., when telegrams announcing the results are expected from Rio, the streets on which the offices of ticket-sellers are situated become so crowded that transit is rendered almost impossible.

A S. Paulo telegram of the 13th says that by a decree of that date the brass bands attached to the firemen's corps and the cavalry regiment (state organizations) have been dissolved. This implies the discharge of 47 men, which is retrenchment in fact, as well as in name.

The Mand *palacete* in Petropolis, some time since purchased by the Rio de Janeiro state government for educational purposes, is undergoing reconstruction, and is now nearly ready for occupancy. The new school to be installed in it, probably in March next, will be known as the *Gymnasio Fluminense*.

The scarcity of water continues in Bahia. The water company has promised to furnish water gratuitously at the hydrants every day from 6 to 9 p.m.; but it is stated that the water is nearly always cut off before 9 o'clock. The precious liquid is selling at prices varying in different parts of the city from 320 reis to 1500 a cask.

Further reports from Ubatuba, Minas Geraes, gives most flattering accounts of the abundant crops of maize, rice, beans and other food products in that district. An alqueire of beans, which was selling at 185 to 205 a short time ago, now fetches only 65 to 85, and will probably come down to 45. Maize is now fetching only 25 an alqueire.

According to a telegram the press at Pará is demanding of the governor vigorous measures for crushing ideas subversive of public order. We suspect that the demand is far more subversive than the ideas which it seeks to crush. If there is any law empowering the governor to crush ideas, we confess having some curiosity to see a copy of it.

The state government of Minas Geraes has at last become impressed with the serious character of the epidemic disease which is causing so great a mortality among the hogs in that state, and has invited the eminent physiologist, Dr. João Baptista de Lacerda, to investigate. With all due respect to Dr. Lacerda, we are inclined to think that an experienced veterinary practitioner would be better.

It is said that work on the construction of the new Catholic church of Petropolis is about to be resumed, and that it is to be the cathedral for the bishopric of Rio de Janeiro.

At Porto Alegre on the night of the 10th inst. the palace belonging to the heirs of Barão de Nonai was completely destroyed by fire. The building and furniture were insured for 150,000.

A planter at Hapetings has been experimenting in wheat culture and the result will be most interesting to our American readers. He planted 500 grammes of seed wheat, of which 400 grammes were previously soaked in a solution of sulphuric acid and then covered with lime. From the 500 grammes planted, he gathered 22 1/2 kilograms. If a Minnesota farmer were obliged to soak his seed before sowing he would probably prefer to plant potatoes.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is stated that on the English railway in Bahia trains will run only three times a week on account of the scarcity of water.

Shortages to the amount of 75,000 have been discovered in the accounts of the Central railway. Several employes have been suspended.

The prefect of the Federal District has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council for granting an extension of 37 years to the charter of the Villa Isabel tramway.

The new general manager of the Leopoldina railway, Mr. F. W. Barrow, took charge on the 12th inst. He brought up several assistants with him from Buenos Aires.

The *Journal do Commercio* in its issue of Sunday, says the railway line belonging to the Sapanuca Co., from Barra to Bom Jardim, 130 kilometres long, has been abandoned.

The minister of industry has requested that of finance to issue orders for exempting from duty 4,950 tons of coal purchased of the Brazilian Coal Co. for the Central railway.

The municipal prefect, Dr. Cesario Alvim, has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council authorizing the prefect to celebrate an accord with the Villa Isabel tramway company for a modification of its contract.

A Bahia telegram of the 14th says that there is a scarcity of water on the English line for the locomotives and the manager has therefore resolved to dispatch freight trains from the capital only three times a week.

According to the *Pais* Dr. Pereira Passos has discovered large defalcations in the stations of Ouro Preto and Honório Bicalho, Central railway, the item of freights *a pagar* amounting to the considerable aggregate of 50,000 \$800.

The minister of finance has requested the minister of industry to restore to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co. the sum of \$3,845,320, the balance received by the said company in 1897, which is less than the company's administration expenses in London.

It is said that the Sapanuca company is still threatened with judicial liquidation by its creditors, and also that the sale of some of its branches to a European syndicate is under consideration. It is said that a representative of this syndicate is coming out on the "Oreana" to negotiate the business.

The traffic returns of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending December 3, shows a decrease in receipts of 161,000,000 or 121,000 per mile as compared with the corresponding week of 1897, or a loss on the working for the year up to date as against 1897 of 1,995,000,000. The accounts were not kept as faithfully under the old system as under the new, and the apparent decrease may not be real in all its totality, but Mr. Barrow has a heavy task cut out for him, when he assumes the management, to turn the deficit into a surplus.

A new system of electric lighting has been employed with great effect on the Santa Fé and Topeka railway. A dynamo is fitted to one of the axles of the train in such a fashion that it does not work until the train has attained a speed of 10 to 12 miles an hour, and will not work under that speed. A train charged for 16 hours running at a terminal station can by this means be kept supplied for an indefinite time while running upon the road, as the waste from the storage batteries is constantly being replenished. It is claimed for the new system that it is perfectly under control of guard or brakeman, any leakage is instantly detected, no difficulties occur in the uncoupling of carriages, no inconvenience is caused in starting or stopping trains, and passengers by the use of a patent "dinner" can regulate the naturally strong light to suit their eyes while reading or sleeping.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Argentine cruiser "Garibaldi" arrived at Bahia on the 8th inst.

The Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor" will go from Bahia to Pará. In returning it will touch at Pernambuco.

The Italian cruiser "Carlo Alberto" arrived at Bahia on the 14th, to take on coal. No communication with shore was made.

The American cruiser "Albatross," formerly known as the "Almirante Abreu," which was sold by Brazil to the United States in April last, was launched at Newcastle yesterday.

The latest returns give the number of Brazilian steamers owned locally at 217 with a total gross tonnage of 137,342 tons. The number of sailing ships locally owned is 120, with a net tonnage of 30,765 tons. These figures only include steamers and sailing vessels of 100 tons register and upwards.

— A telegram from the 14th from Venice says that a new steamship company is about to initiate a regular service between Italy and Brazil, the steamers taking their departure from that port.

— The first-class passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Elbro," were the following: From Peru—Mons. Mure, Lucie Meynard, Messrs. Edmundo Wright, M. Mascarenhas and Brother Daniel.

— The Hamburg Sudamericaische liner "Paraguassu," left Rio on the 24th inst. with the following passengers: For Bahia: Mr. Francisco Monte and mother, and Mr. E. Barros Wanderley. For Victoria: Mrs. Hoonoria Soares and child, Mrs. Maria Virginia da Fraga and child.

— A Pará telegram of the 14th inst. says that the Lloyd Brazileiro steamer "Mandoso" went aground the preceding day on the Patuoca rocks, in front of the village of Mosquito.

— The passengers had been brought in special steamers and lighters had been sent to remove the cargo. The "Mandoso" was bound for Pará, having left Rio on the 28th ult. for northern ports. At last advices she was still on the rocks.

— The Lamport & Holt liner *Buffon*, which arrived in Rio on the 16th inst. brought the following passengers: From New York: Messrs. P. Taves, A. Paradedo and H. Cheliard. From Bahia: Miss D. M. L. de Oliveira. Mrs. Ina R. M. Pereira, Mr. J. Chaves, 2 children and servant, Messrs. John Gordon, José L. M. Diniz and Francisco Chaves Diniz, and 3 third-class passengers. There were also 3 first-class and 6 third-class passengers in transit for the River-Plate.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 11th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena," were the following: From Buenos Aires: Miss Bertha Krause, Mrs. A. Corrêa, infant and servant, Messrs. Antonio G. Figueira, F. W. Burrow, M. C. Miller, H. C. Kay, S. C. Miller, W. Goldkuli, J. M. Smythe, A. Smythe, Pedro Lamos, J. M. Sanders and B. Dias. From Montevideo: Mr. and Mrs. B. Caynari, Mrs. Ross Ferrari and child, Messrs. Adolfo Basantez and Francisco Barbagelata.

LOCAL NOTES

— The President and his family removed to Petropolis on Saturday last.

— The department of foreign affairs was moved to the old Itamaraty palace during the past week.

— Rear-Admiral João Justino de Proença assumed charge of the naval school of this capital on the 12th inst.

— Although Gen. Telles is not to return to Bagé, to vex the estillistas, he gets a promotion to the command of a military district.

— In view of the fact that the constitution is constantly violated, the *Imprensa* very correctly suggests the expedience of ascertaining whether it does not require revision.

— It is said that the second in command of the naval apprentices on Colinas Island has been relieved of his command because of the excessive punishments inflicted on the lads.

— The bronze panels on the José de Alencar pedestal in the Largo do Cottebe have been placed in position. They were designed by Bernardelli and were cast by Tiebout, of Paris.

— There was a considerable rainfall during the past week and the temperature was agreeable in every respect. The health of the city is still exceptionally good for a summer month.

— The statue of the Duque de Caxias has been placed on its pedestal in the garden of the Largo do Machado, and will soon be formally inaugurated. The statue is the work of Rodolpho Bernardelli.

— The secretary of the German legation at this capital, Baron von Griesseger, has recently returned from an excursion through the German colonies of the south. He says that he finds great development and prosperity in these colonies.

— It was announced on Friday last that Judge Enéas Galvão, of the civil and criminal tribunal, had conceded a writ of habeas corpus in favor of René Assol, accused of defrauding the Compagnie Anonyme du Gaz to the tune of a hundred col.ontos.

— By a decree of the 17th inst. Gen. João Neiva was appointed to the command of the 4th military district, Gen. Carlos Maria da Silva Telles to the 5th district, Gen. Cláudio de Amaral Savaget to the 6th, and Gen. João Pedro Xavier da Camara to the 7th.

— The following are the monthly salaries of the principal officers of the recently organized general staff, in addition to their army pay:

Chief.....	730\$
Sub-Chief.....	450\$
Chief of cabinet or section.....	260\$

— The Rev. C. D. MacCarthy, the worthy Baptist clergyman here in Rio, has gone to Palmeiras with his family to spend a short time with his colleague, the Rev. W. B. Bagby, D. D. He asks us to say that he hopes (D. V.) to preach in Rio every Sunday, as usual, and that his letters may still be directed to Caixa 352 as before.

— On Sunday there was another meeting for protesting against the monopoly in the removal of garbage. In consequence of a report of intended disturbances the meeting adjourned. Afterwards there was a hostile demonstration in front of the Companhia Industrial and an attack on some of the company's carts.

— The Argentine minister, Dr. Epifanio Portela, presented his letter of recall to the President on Friday last, on which occasion he presented the 1st secretary of the Argentine legation, Dr. Baldomero Fonseca, as chargé d'affaires. Dr. Epifanio Portela took passage yesterday for Buenos Aires on the French packet "Brésil."

— The new prefect has very properly vetoed the resolution of the municipal council giving certain exclusive privileges to the Companhia Industrial for the removal of garbage. There is much popular feeling against this monopoly and it is hoped that private contractors will soon be able to resume a service of which they were arbitrarily deprived some months ago.

— Mr. Joseph Philip Wileman, editor of our English local contemporary, left for Buenos Aires by the Royal Mail *Thames* on the 10th inst. We regret to hear that this trip has been caused by illness from which Mr. Wileman has been suffering for some time back, but we hope he will derive advantage from his holiday before him in the River Plate, where he is already well known.

— It is stated that Gen. Carlos Telles will not accept the command of the 5th military district. He had intended to leave for Rio Grande on Saturday, but at the last moment decided to postpone his departure, in virtue, it is asserted, of an order from President Campos Salles. There is a report in circulation that Deputy Rivadavia Corrêa intends going on the steamer on which the general takes passage, for the purpose of picking a quarrel with him during the trip.

— By a decree of the 13th inst. the government appointed Gen. João Thomaz de Cantuária chief of the general staff of the army; General Luiz Mendes de Moraes, sub-chief; Gen. Francisco de Paula Argollo, lieutenant general of war; Col. José Antonio de Noronha e Silva, sub-lieutenant; Brig. Gen. Carlos Eugênio de Andrade Guimarães, director general of engineering; Gen. João Vicente Leite de Castro, director general of artillery; and Gen. Alexandre Marcelino Bayma, director general of health.

— There was a fatal accident in front of the Saude dock on the morning of the 11th by which 3 fitters returning to the steamer "Pará," after having been ashore for breakfast, were drowned. Twelve men were crowded in a small boat, which was swamped by a passing launch, and the men were left struggling in the water alongside the steamer. Another launch, the "Bismarck," passed just then; but offered them no help. Eight of the men were finally rescued by boats from the shore. The conduct of the master of the "Bismarck" can not be censured too severely.

— However great may be our desire to comply with the wishes of the *Jornal do Commercio* and however well founded may be the claim of that journal to expect this of us, we must confess that we do not see our way to relinquishing our right to publish news and comments thereon, merely because the *Jornal* may possibly apprehend that our news and comments will produce an unfavorable impression in foreign countries. Would it not be more reasonable for the *Jornal* to rid us of endeavoring to induce those whom it may concern to refrain from acts that will not bear criticism or publicity?

— "I have been thinking the matter over seriously," said Sinalwet one day last week, "and I have come to the conclusion that the only way to please the managing editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* is for you to suspend publishing *The Rio News* altogether and devote your undivided attention to the planting of potatoes in some quiet out of the way place. There really is no alternative. If you can still tell me, no repeat facts from native papers, nor even give an official congressional report, I can't see that there remains anything for you to do in journalism. And there's a splendid opening for you in potatoes—or, at least, until J. C. R. wants to monopolize the business for himself."

— "We cannot understand," says Senator Ray Barbosa in his leader in the *Imprensa* of the 8th inst., "the theory of a press that has no opinion on subjects that interest the public, nor can we understand that of journalists who delegate to the government the faculty of thinking for them." "If every one of us," says ex-Senator Coelho Rodrigues in his leader in the *Gazeta da Tarde* of the 4th inst., "were not indifferent to the wrongs suffered by others, there would be greater security for the rights of all; a community of interests everywhere leads to union; union is strength, and strength enforces respect, especially when exerted in the service of right." THE RIO NEWS takes pleasure in expressing its hearty and unqualified endorsement of these sentiments of the two eminent journalists.

— On Saturday a number of officers of the navy and army who had taken part in the revolution against the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, called at the house of Senator Ray Barbosa for the purpose of showing their appreciation of the services which he had rendered to the cause which they defended in that struggle. As their representative Admiral Custodio de Mello made a short but impressive speech, extolling the earnestness and ability with which the senator has devoted himself to the defense of all good causes. The senator made an eloquent response. In token of their grateful appreciation of the senator's services the officers presented him a copy of Tasso's *Life of Jesus*, which is described as a marvel of artistic taste and beauty and which, we are informed, cost 3,700\$. Quite a number of the friends of the officers and of the senator were present on the occasion, and the speeches were followed by music, dancing and a supper.

— In conformity with the opinion of the supreme military court the minister of war has addressed a communication to the adjutant-general of the army informing him that for the sake of discipline army officers who are members of congress or of state legislatures must not be employed in military service except in case of war or under other circumstances affecting national honor or the integrity of the country.

— The *Boltem* of the sanitary-demographic bureau of this capital says that there were 527 births, 615 deaths and 140 marriages in this city during the first half of December. The port arrivals numbered 6,686 persons, and the departures 5,931. The deaths in the second half of November numbered 557, showing a small increase in the death rate. The December return shows a daily average of 41 deaths, which is equivalent to 23 per 1,000, assuming the population to be 650,000. The deaths from infectious and contagious diseases were:

	1st half Dec'r.	2nd half Nov'r.
Yellow fever.....	8	3
Small-pox.....	10	12
Messes.....	1	3
Dysentery.....	2	1
Ber-ber.....	3	4
Typhoid fever.....	1	5
Pernicious fever.....	27	22
Malaria, etc.....	21	19
Tuberculosis.....	118	101

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting was held on 12th inst. to pass the new articles of association and rules as amended by the committee. They were unanimously approved of and the secretary was requested to have them printed and a copy sent to all members.

The ex-treasurer then informed the meeting that the accounts for 1898 were in the hands of the auditors, and would be published shortly.

The following gentlemen have been elected to act as Officers for 1899:

President—Mr. Geo. E. Cox.
Vice-President—Mr. E. P. de Saone.
Secretary—Mr. Harold Evers.
Treasurer—Mr. P. S. Youle.

BUSINESS NOTES

— At Bahia fresh beef is selling at \$300 per kilo.

— At Virgínia, Minas Geraes, beans are selling at \$8 a bushel. The crop is said to be large.

— The cigar factories at Maragogipe, Bahia, have closed on account of the increase in taxation.

— On Friday Dr. Honorio Ribeiro had a conference with President Campos Salles on the subject of the new taxes.

— A match factory at Pernambuco has closed its doors until the regulations are out for the collection of the new stamp taxes.

— The merchants and manufacturers of boots and shoes in S. Paulo seem to have decided to act in accord with those in Rio de Janeiro.

— A meeting was held at Maciê on day before yesterday for the purpose of protesting against the increase in municipal taxation.

— The state government of Minas Geraes is calling for tenders for establishing cattle-fairs at Sete Lagoas, Bemfica, Tres Corações and Uberaba.

— Messrs. Hermann Burckard & Co., of São Paulo, announce that Mr. Ernst Schöckel has been admitted to partnership in that firm, to date from the 1st inst.

— Two committees of business men called at the treasury on Wednesday for the purpose of conferring with the minister of finance in regard to the new taxes.

— The São Paulo tobacco dealers have resolved to increase their prices because of the new taxes. This is just what we expected; it is the consumer who ultimately pays the tax.

— The Rio Grande state government has appointed various inspectors for the rigorous examination of food products destined for consumption or for exportation to other states.

— Owners of public carriages are complaining of the new schedule of fares organized by chief of police Sampaio Ferraz. The public has long complained of the schedules enforced by carriage drivers.

— The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council for granting new favors to the Companhia Industrial, which has the contract for the removal of garbage.

— It appears that the loss caused to foreign insurance companies by the fire in Bahia is not so great as was at first supposed. It is now stated that the loss has been paid and that it amounts to 1,185,000\$.

— President Campos Salles is stated to have promised a committee of business men on Saturday that the government would consult merchants and manufacturers in framing the regulations for the collection of the new taxes.

— There may be justice in the assertion that business men should have protested sooner against their burdens; but we see no logic in the attempt to make use of this as a pretext to censure them for having finally resolved to protest.

— It is asserted that in Rio Grande do Sul, if the government insists on collecting the 10% gold duty on merchandise that arrived before the 31st of December, many of the merchants will not withdraw their goods from the custom-house.

— On Friday a committee of business men had a conference with the minister of finance on the subject of the new taxes.

— A Pará telegram of the 15th says that the foreign bank managers there are proposing to make a protest against the resolution of the government to permit only the Banco Commercial to issue gold cheques for the payment of the new tax in gold.

— It is reported, says the *Gazeta da Tarde*, that the manager of a bank on Rua da Quitanda has made 300,000\$ by speculations in exchange. According to the same journal there is a difference of opinion as to whether the money belongs to the manager, or to the bank.

— The latest quotation of Pará rubber to hand from the English market shows prices ranging from 38. rod to 35 1/4 per lb., the highest prices given for rubber from any part of South America. The Ecuador rubber fetches from 25. 8d. to 35 3/4 per lb., according to quality.

— The *Estado* of São Paulo of the 12th inst. says that the São Paulo Gas Co. has the machinery for a large electric power house on its way out to Brazil. It will be placed on the site of the present gasometer and is designed to light the city by night and furnish motive power by day.

— The following half yearly dividends are announced by banks: Republica, 6\$ per share of 200\$; Rural e Hypothecario, 0\$; Nacional, 8\$; Commercial, 8\$; Commercio, 8\$; Denositos e Descontos, 4\$; Lavouira e Commercio, 4\$; União de S. Carlos, 25\$; Intermediario, 8\$; Rio e Matto Grosso, 6\$; União de São Paulo, 6\$.

— The attempt made by opponents of the protesting tax-payers to intimidate business men who seek relief from their burdens is, in our opinion, much to be deprecated. "Ad terrorem" arguments introduced into the discussion an irritating element which certainly cannot contribute to the accomplishment of any legitimate object.

— It is worthy of note that the Banco União de S. Carlos, a small country bank located in the town of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has declared a dividend of 25\$ per share. It has always been our opinion that these small banks, if well managed, should be highly profitable, and this case offers good proof that the belief is correct.

— The *Reporter* of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says that the national treasury has been defrauded of 800,000\$ by the postoffice agent there, Arthur Neves, who has been lately dismissed. He is said to have 50,000\$ deposited in the bank there. From other sources we learn that the means employed for swindling was the money order, false orders being filed out and drawn here in Rio by an accomplice.

— The city of Ouro Preto imposes a licence tax of 500\$ on peddlers, this rate being levied on each box carried, which tax is equal to what is levied on business houses selling dry goods, or boots and shoes, or groceries and provisions, wholesale and retail. A brewer, however, is asked to pay only 300\$, a lawyer or doctor only 100\$, and a kiosk for selling drinks, lottery tickets, only 50\$. The poor peddler evidently must go!

— The native fire insurance companies are said to be concealing the settlement of their liabilities in the recent fires at Bahia. This perhaps arises from their custom of compromising with the insured, either offering a round sum less than the liability, or taking over the edifice for reconstruction at some figure less than the liability. These practices are most reprehensible and should lead business men to avoid them.

— According to a telegram from Bahia the Prado sand question has at last been settled. Mr. Gordon's rights, it seems, will be respected, but he is required, it is stated, to pay to the state government 2\$ per ton of monazite sand exported and to permit certain other concessionaires to ship 1,500 tons of this sand on payment of 2\$ per ton. Besides he has to pay export duties and a tax of 1,124\$ on the contract with the state government.

— On the 14th inst. there was presented to the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro a protest signed by the owners of 17 spinning and weaving factories against the new export duties on their products. There is invested in these factories the sum of 4,020,000\$, which in consequence of these duties is in danger of suffering considerable depreciation, as this industry, like all others, is suffering from commercial and financial depression.

— The Bahia custom-house having advised the public that the new revenue bill is in full force, the boot and shoe trade of that city resolved to close its doors. On the 14th the treasury agency advised the reopening of their doors and said that old stock could be stamped at the time of sale, old stamps being available for that purpose. The dealers thereupon resolved to reopen their doors. A commission from the druggists received the same advice.

— It is possible, says the *Jornal do Commercio*, that the government may not at present appoint supervisors for the exchange transactions of banks, whose loyal co-operation it expects in enforcing the execution of the Camara Syndical regulations. If it is disappointed in its expectations, adds that journal, it will then resort to the means which the law places at its disposal. This, in the opinion of the *Jornal*, will deserve the general applause of the nation. Does that journal also think that the nation applauds the use of threats against those from whom loyal co-operation is expected?

—The S. Felix (Bahia) cigar factories, after being closed one day, were reopened on receiving information that time has been given for the disposal of old stock, in order to avoid the losses incident to the re-stamping of old stock.

—Dr. von Ihering of the Museu Paulista says that he has sent specimens of the *phyloxera* found on the plants and roots coming from the United States, to Dr. Howard, chief of the entomological bureau at Washington, for his examination and future guidance. In that case let us await Dr. Howard's reply. We know him of old, and we know that prompt attention will be given to the matter and a thoroughly reliable examination will be made.

—In connection with the alleged discovery of *phyloxera* in the vines recently received at S. João d'El-Rey from the Rochester Live Plant Co., we are informed that our suspicion is true that there was a dispute about payments behind it all. There were a considerable number of orders filled for that place, and only one of them was paid for in cash. The municipal council paid its account with a bill, and then everyone else insisted on doing the same.

—Being unable to come to terms with the proprietors of the building occupied by them for so many years, which was burned out several months ago, Messrs. Craschley & Co. have resolved to move to No. 36, Rua do Onivador, the building formerly occupied by the printing office of Messrs. Leuzinger Irmãos & Co. The removal will be made about the end of the month. We congratulate Messrs. Craschley & Co. on having obtained so desirable and convenient a site.

A telegram of the 12th inst. says that up to that date the Associação Commercial de Bahia had sent three telegrams to the minister of finance on the subject of the 10% gold duty without receiving an answer. This, we think, is much to be regretted. If the retrenchment policy is to be a reality, the government must necessarily incur the ill-will of office-holders, and it will certainly commit a great blunder if at the same time it displays no concern for the interests of tax-payers. There is nothing to be gained by making enemies unnecessarily.

—In the name of the retail grocers of this city the Sociedade União Commercial dos Vegetais de Secos e Molhados has addressed a petition to the minister of finance complaining of the abuses committed by excise-men and asking for an alteration in the manner of collecting the tax on articles sold by grocers. The society suggests that the tax on imported merchandise shall be collected at the custom-house and that articles manufactured here shall be stamped when they leave the factories. The grocers hope, says the black-mail to which they are now subjected by the rapacity and spite of excise-men.

—We regret to see that Dr. von Ihering, of the Museu Paulista, has decided to go back on his first decision on the *phyloxera* case, in order to be on what he considers the winning side. He now finds that there is *phyloxera* in the vines imported from the States, although the agent has a report of the commissioner of agriculture of the state of New York, dated August 15th, 1898, which declares the nursery to be free from that and all other plant diseases. The laws of that state are very rigid in this matter and do not permit the sale or exportation of plants from nurseries where any such disease is found. In a protest, the company will appeal for diplomatic intervention to protect its interests, as great prejudice has been caused by these denunciations.

—A Bahia telegram of the 13th inst. says that at S. Felix have been closed the following cigar factories:—Simas, Dannemann, Mello, Rhodenburg, Cardozo and Jexler. Over a thousand operatives have been thrown out of employment. This step has been taken because the government has paid no attention to reclamations against the use of old stamps to meet the requirements of the new tax. For instance the cigar which before paid a tax of 1/2 real and carried a stamp of that value, now pays a tax of 5 reis. As new stamps are not provided, it becomes necessary to use 16 stamps of 1/2 real each for the cigar, which will more than cover it. They also claim that the provision for applying the tax to old stock compels the opening of boxes, breaking open packages, destroying wrappings, bands, etc., in order to get at the cigars. Surely the government might try to avoid making its new taxes a source of so much vexation.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit 500\$ notes continue to make their appearance in S. Paulo.

—On the 14th inst. there were burned in Maranhão redeemed state bonds to the amount of 281,005\$.

—And now it is reported that the state of Espírito Santo is negotiating for a loan in London.

—It is now stated that the government expects to economize 1,106,355\$39 by closing the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará. We hope that the expectation may be realized.

—When the present eagerness to pay duties in order to avoid the collection of 10% in gold subsidies, there will certainly be a considerable decrease in amount of revenue collected.

—The state government of Alagoas has redeemed bonds which it had issued as fractional currency to the amount of 200,000\$ and promises to redeem 300,000\$ at the end of six months.

—It is said that the reorganization of the department of interior and justice will afford an economy of 71,500\$ per annum.

—A telegram of the 13th inst. says that the secretary of finance of S. Paulo has authorized the press to contradict the reports that have been circulated in regard to a foreign loan for that state.

—In an article in the *Journal do Commercio* José Carlos de Carvalho claims the glory of having been the first to promote the introduction of the new taxes into Brazil. For our part we are perfectly willing that he should have it.

—It is reported that the government has decided to close the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará. We hope to be able to confirm the report in our next issue. Retrenchment should not be limited to the closing of two navy-yards.

—The temporary rally in customs receipts caused by the desire to avoid the 10% gold duty, has already been followed by a reaction. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house the receipts for the first fortnight of this month amounted to only 3,580,557\$708, against 3,677,288\$500 in the corresponding period of 1898.

—At a meeting of the *tribunal de contas* (board of audit) on the 10th inst. it was decided that the government could legally open a credit of 1,402,608\$50 for expenses under the title of interest and redemption of the internal funded debt, in the year 1898. Is this credit outside of the budget appropriations? —There is an old maxim in English to the effect that if one will save the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves. It is a good principle to work upon, but it will not exactly meet the case with the government. We know how many pounds must be saved, and it won't do to substitute pennies for them.

—The dispositions of article 31 of the regulations governing the decree of 13th March, 1897, relative to exchange operations, do not affect transactions in bills of exchange outside the *bolso* for sums less than 2,000, when realized directly between buyer and seller. All such transactions, however, must be promptly reported to the *camara syndical*.

—In view of the prohibition of the federal government on the use of fractional bonds as currency, the governor of Alagoas has issued a decree declaring that the said bonds will not be accepted at any of the public offices of the state, nor will they be accepted for redemption under the period of six months. Much distress has been caused by this, as the bonds are largely in the hands of poor people.

The way to attain our desires, if we may draw a conclusion from the position now assumed by the *Journal do Commercio*, is to sit still and say nothing, so that the outside world may not be able to find anything to criticize. Much reform we shall get in that way! It is the policy pursued by the newspapers and merchants in regard to tariff legislation, and what have they ever gained by it? They wait in silence until congress passes an objectionable measure, and then they cry out against it. But they pay all the same!

—Our self-constituted mentors may possibly regard as altogether too mild the expressions of approval with which we greet the retrenchment measures that the government is said to be adopting. We accordingly hasten to assure them that they will lose nothing by waiting, for if, when three or four years from now the definite accounts of the year are published, we find that there has really been a reduction in the public expenses, they will hear a violent explosion of long-restrained enthusiasm that will leave them amazed, enraptured and utterly dumbfounded.

—The new Brazilian President is making a very favourable impression by the policy he is pursuing. In fact, he is earnestly endeavoring to fulfil the promises he gave before entering office that he would direct his attention wholly to the balancing of the budget. At the same time, the exports of coffee are much smaller than was anticipated. The reason assigned is that though the coffee crop was so enormous as to force down prices heavily and suddenly, as our readers will remember, the holders of coffee are unwilling to sell at present quotations. Still, the outlook, while unsatisfactory from this point of view, is better in other respects, and especially it is better from the political standpoint.

—*Statist*, December 24.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 17th 1899

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis, in U. S. coin at \$1.86, 35 p.
do of the Brazilian milreis, in U. S. coin at \$1.86, 35 p.
do of 1 sig. in Brazilian gold, 8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, 7 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold), 366 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper), 273 fr. 80 c.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.86, 14 7/8 c.
Value of \$100 (\$1.86) per £ 1, str. in Brazilian currency (paper), 58 7/8
Value of £ 1 sterling, 3 3/4 d.

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 9.—The market opened with the banks putting out a general rate of 7 3/4 d. but soon after opening time a feeling of uncertainty became apparent when the British bank reduced its rate to 7 1/2 d. This feeling disappeared after the morning had passed, when the London & Brazilian changed its rate to 7 1/2 d., and afterwards to 7 3/4 d. The other banks, however, maintained 7 3/4 d., the opening rate, inact-

nationally. The first bills drawn were at 7 1/2 d., and the rate of exchange was 7 1/2 d. until 7 1/2 d. was the ruling rate and private paper was sold outside of the banks at 7 3/4 d. A rise took place in the afternoon, and continued for the rest of the day without any undue demand setting in. The closing prices were 7 1/2 d. with freedom and at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. and continued for the rest of the day. There was less than an average movement during the day. The official value of the pound sterling was 7 1/2 d. and the rate of exchange was 7 1/2 d.

Jan. 10.—The general opening rate was 7 1/2 d. on London. Later on the London & Brazilian Bank put out 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. The Brazilian bank and the London & Brazilian Bank adopted 7 1/2 d. at the last hour the British Bank fixed out 7 1/2 d. There was a good show of firmness during the morning. Bank bills were freely obtainable at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. but these prices induced a demand and the banks weakened, refusing to draw without conditions at 7 1/2 d., when private paper was disposed of to the banks at 7 1/2 d., and outside of the banks at 7 3/4 d. The afternoon found the market greatly improved, and the closing rates were in force for some hours of the day. There were bank bills quoted at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d., and private paper at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 276 to 280 reis gold.

Jan. 11.—The general bank rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. The only alteration was that of the Brazilian bank which was 7 3/4 d. The official rate of the day was 7 1/2 d. The market opened firm with small transactions in private paper at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. and in bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. Business was done freely in bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. This state of affairs lasted about an hour, when a demand setting in bank bills fell to 7 1/2 d. for a time but recovered when the Brazilian bank put out 7 1/2 d., at which it drew steadily, private paper changing hands at 7 3/4 d. The last hour showed a demand in bank bills and only a small demand. The closing rates of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d., and private paper at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 280 to 283 reis gold.

Jan. 12.—All the banks put out an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, and the Brazilian bank and the London & Brazilian bank adopted that rate throughout the day, but the English banks adopted during the day a rate of 7 1/2 d. The first transactions of the day after the opening of the market were in bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. and in private paper at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. without finding sales except at 7 1/2 d., at which business was done. Bank bills fell in consequence of a demand setting in, and on the banks private paper was disposed of at 7 3/4 d. The banks refusing to buy under 7 1/2 d. A period of greater firmness set in, and the market recovered, freely 7 1/2 d. and private paper sold at 7 3/4 d. but the holders of bills of exchange insisted on 7 1/2 d. and were successful after a while. The afternoon passed with bank bills being drawn at 7 1/2 d., now with freedom, again only with reservation, and private paper at 7 3/4 d. At the last hour the banks drew freely at 7 1/2 d. and private paper was selling from 7 1/2 d. to 7 3/4 d. The movement of the day was of an average amount. The official value of the pound sterling was 7 1/2 d. and the rate of exchange was 7 1/2 d. The rates of the day as compared with the corresponding day of the previous year were as follows:—

	1898	1897
London, per milreis.....	7 1/2 d.	7 1/2 d.
Paris, per franc.....	15 1/2 d.	15 1/2 d.
Hamburg, per mark.....	15 1/2 d.	15 1/2 d.
Italy, per lira.....	15 1/2 d.	15 1/2 d.
New York, per dollar.....	62 1/2 c.	62 1/2 c.

Jan. 13.—All the banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, and this was kept all day with the exceptions of the London and Brazilian and the London & Brazilian bank, which were 7 3/4 d. The course of the afternoon. The first bank bills drawn were at 7 1/2 d. and private paper sold at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. The market was very quiet, and the banks were only active at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. for private paper, with business done in the latter under the banks at 7 1/2 d. The market had several fluctuations during the day, but a good business was done, rising a point, now falling one, and at closing time the bank bills were quoted freely at 7 1/2 d. and private paper was selling at 7 3/4 d. The whole business of the day was below the average. The official value of the paper milreis was 276 and 277 reis gold.

Jan. 14.—The London & Brazilian bank opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London but soon afterwards adopted 7 1/2 d., which was the general rate of the other banks. When half the day was spent in the market, the London & Brazilian bank and the London & Brazilian bank adopted 7 1/2 d. The morning business consisted of bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. with demand on the part of some of the banks for private paper at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. A good business was done. This naturally caused bills to go down for a while, but the drop was only for a short time, and the market recovered, freely 7 1/2 d. and 7 3/4 d. and private paper was quoted at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 273 to 277 reis gold during the day.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th January, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the previous week amounted to 20,000 bags against entries of 75,451 bags and shipments of 76,398 bags. In New York \$3,000 bags were sold in the week ending Jan. 14, 1899, against 18,000 in London 19,000, a total of 17,000 bags against 18,000 in the week before that. On Monday, in spite of large quantities of coffee being put on the market, and the bases of transactions between factors and packers were from 12,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. The market was affected by the money market produced a demand amongst the shippers during the morning, but they thought they made low bids some 15,000 bags were sold for European markets from 12,000 to 12,500 per arroba for No. 7 type, and at the latter price the market closed firm. Santos reported the market firm there with good average selling at 7500 per 10 kilos and even higher. 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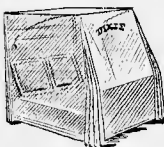
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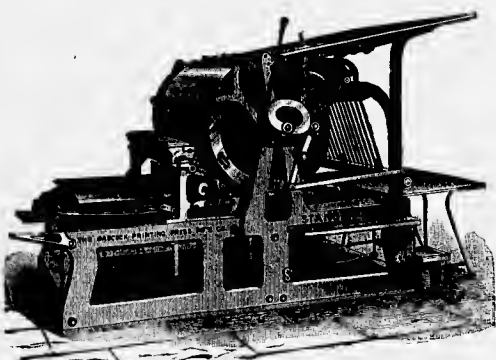
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